

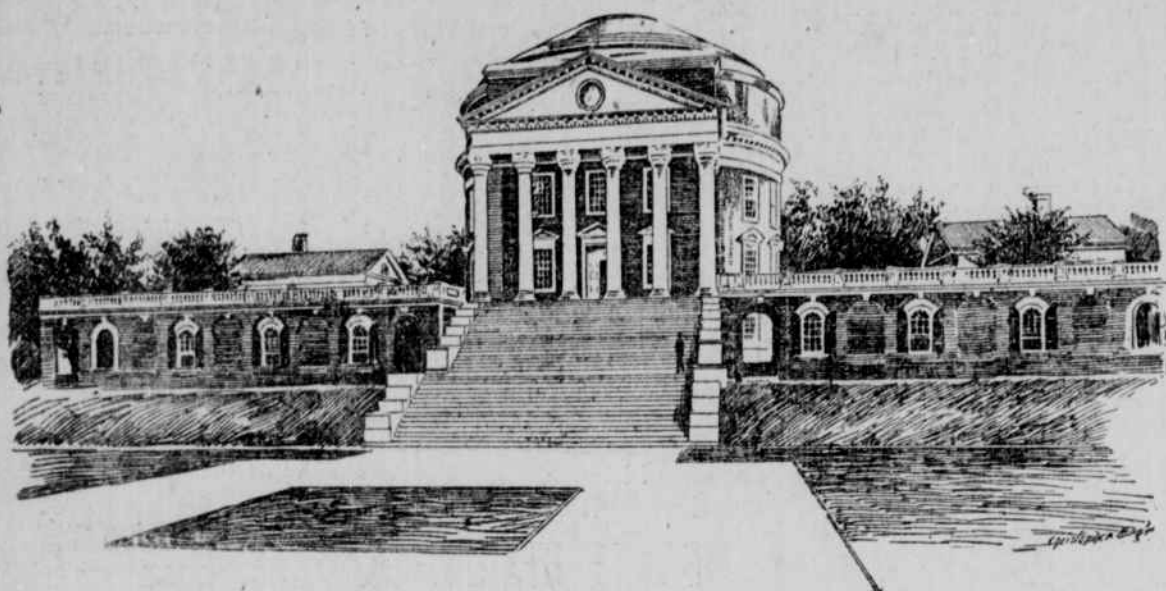
A GREAT DAY FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The Dedication of Her Splendid New Buildings.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Hon. James C. Carter, of New York, Will Make the Inauguration Address—Hon. Jos. W. Bailey, of Texas, Will Make an Address.

The commencement exercises at the University of Virginia this season are doubly interesting because of the dedication of the magnificent new buildings. The exercises commence with the baccalaureate sermon to-night, by Grammer taking the place of Right Rev. T. N. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, who will be unable to fill the engagement.



REAR VIEW OF THE ROTUNDA.

Friday, of Texas. At 8 o'clock in the evening the joint celebration of the Washington and Jefferson Literary Societies will take place. The mediators are: Washington Society—Orator, Dr. St. Clair Burleigh; Jefferson Society—Orator, J. C. Taylor, of Richmond, Va.; debater, H. W. Mayo, of Richmond, Va. At 11 P. M. occurs the T. I. L. K. A. german.

INAUGURATION. Tuesday is inauguration day. The exercises begin at noon, with an address by J. C. Carter, of New York. At 4 P. M. the ode, by Mr. Armistead, of Gordon, of Staunton, Va., will be read, and the building formerly accepted by Governor Tyler. At 8 o'clock there will be a reception to alumni and guests, and at 11 o'clock the ball of the University German Club.

Wednesday will be graduation day, but preceding the delivery of diplomas and degrees, which occurs at 8 P. M., will be the address before the Society of Alumni by the Rev. Randolph McKim, D. D., of Washington, D. C. According to custom, the final ball ends the commencement.

THE FIRE. When, on the morning of Monday, October 28, 1895, a special edition of The Times contained the news that the principal buildings of the University of Virginia had been destroyed by fire, the full-page headline brought a sense of poignant grief to the hearts of thousands. For there is no school more beloved by its alumni; none with higher aims and prouder traditions; none with more refined and gracious architecture, nor set more fully in its classic whiteness and grace among the emerald hills of Virginia.

The fire burst out on Sunday morning as the church bells were ringing. Within three hours all that was left of the Rotunda and its stately annex was crumbling walls and smoking ruins.

PROMPT MEASURES. The faculty, however, was at once called together, arrangements were made to carry on the lectures as usual, and on Monday, the day after the fire, while the ruins were still smoking, the regular order of academic exercises were continued. Immediate steps were taken to restore the loss. The work was vigorously pressed on all sides. The winter months were employed in clearing away the ruins of the old buildings, in collecting funds and in formulating plans for new structures.

MONEY TO BUILD. By January 18, 1896, the had been raised in cash and pledge from the alumni and other friends of the University about \$75,000, which amount was increased by later gifts to \$80,000. There was in hand from the original Fayerweather bequest and from the Shields bequest enough to raise this sum to \$120,000. The conditions of the litigation with reference to the Fayerweather estate justified the expectation of about \$120,000 from this source. And the bill of relief before the Virginia Legislature had been so far assured as to give reasonable assurance of \$200,000 from the bond issue, which they finally voted. Altogether there was about \$400,000 in sight for the work of reconstruction.

THE NEW BUILDINGS. When the Rotunda and annex of the University of Virginia were destroyed by the great fire that visited the University in the autumn of 1895 every one thought that the loss was irreparable. But great as the calamity then seemed, the friends of the University cannot but feel that this calamity has improved into a blessing. Owing to the growth of the University more ample accommodations were at the time of the fire greatly needed. The fire rendered the demands

for these accommodations more imperative and as a result the students of the University have now instead of small crowded and uncomfortable class-rooms, large, well-lighted, well-heated and comfortable ones.

The work of repairing the damage that was done to the Rotunda by the fire and of erecting new buildings for the academic and engineering departments has been completed. In fact, these buildings have been occupied for the last few months, but the formal acceptance by Governor Tyler will not take place until June 14th.

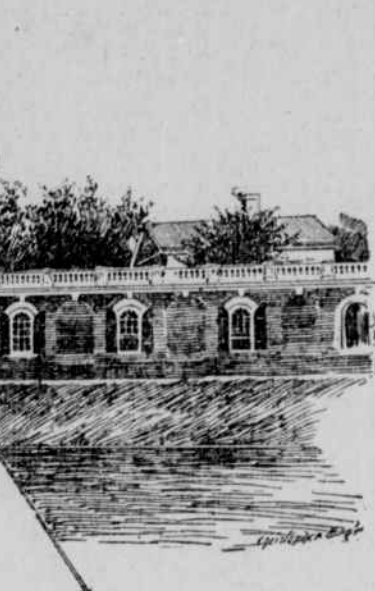
The Rotunda has been restored, as far as its outward appearances are concerned, as nearly as possible as it existed before the fire. The front view of the Rotunda is just as it was before the fire. The rear view, since the annex has not been rebuilt, is, of course, somewhat different to what it formerly was. It was evidently Jefferson's intention when he built the Rotunda to build a portico at the north end of the building and in the restoration this new portico was added. A great flight of steps leads down to the terrace and then to the road, with a beautiful result. The southern terrace of the Rotunda has been repeated on the northern side and the two terraces have been connected by open colonnades. This makes the rear view exceedingly pretty. In fact the rear view as seen from the road is just as striking as the front view.

The interior has been changed somewhat in the restoration. With the exception of the two rooms in the basement,

eratory, being of the same dimensions on the inner side, it is in several respects very unique and it compares very favorably with any of the large physical laboratories in the country. The room in which the class in natural philosophy meets is a large amphitheatre and is lighted entirely by skylight, side windows having been purposely avoided. One of its most unique parts is the apparatus room. This room, instead of containing separate glass cases for the apparatus, is in itself a single big glass case, having double windows in order to exclude dust.

In one part of the building is situated a tower in which a 60-foot pendulum for gravity experiments can be swung. In another part torsion experiments are to be conducted. The workshop is so equipped that when necessary the finest instruments can be made right in the building.

The laboratory for the junior class will easily accommodate fifty students at a time. It is situated on the ground-floor and is surrounded on three sides by large windows, making its location as far as light and stability are concerned ideal. The electrical laboratory is in the basement. Near the electrical laboratory is a large room containing piers for delicate work requiring extreme stability. There are any number of rooms set aside for distinct purposes. Of the great amount of apparatus secured, one of the most interesting pieces is a Michelson interferometer, which is the only one in the South. Prof. Smith has also secured a Row-

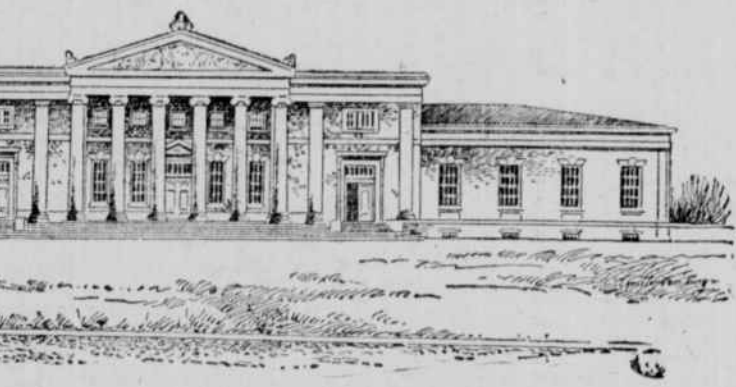


FRONT VIEW OF THE ACADEMICAL BUILDING.

land concave grating of 21½ feet, focal length, intended for delicate spectroscopic work. This instrument is of exceeding beauty and is probably the finest in the world. The only duplicate of it is that in Professor Rowland's own laboratory in Baltimore. The three new buildings are in harmony with the other buildings on the lawn. They form at the southern end of the lawn a quadrangle which not only does not detract from the beauty and majesty of the Rotunda, but even goes far to increase it. Every one who knew the University as it existed before the fire cannot help but confess that its beauty and usefulness have been enhanced by the changes that have been made.

CLAY WARD ACTIVITIES MEET.

Some Radical Changes in the By-Laws Proposed. The Clay Ward Activists held their monthly meeting in Belvidere Hall last night. On account of the very warm weather, the attendance was small. It was expected that the matter of the City Attorneyship would come up in some shape, but it did not. After some routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Jack Pettis, who is known to be a warm



FRONT VIEW OF THE ROTUNDA.

supporter of Mr. Meredith, moved that the club adjourn. No one objected, and the members dispersed. The Committee on By-Laws made its report, under the rules, the paper had to lie on the table for one month. The report makes some radical changes. It provides, among other things, for an advisory council of five members with extraordinary powers. The proposed by-laws give the Activists authority to nominate ward tickets. Whenever nominations are to be made, every member of the organization is to be informed, and two-thirds of all the members on the rolls must agree upon the names to go on the ticket.

Goes to Charlottesville.

Governor Tyler, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Belle Tyler, left for Charlottesville yesterday afternoon to attend the commencement exercises of the University. The Governor's staff will join him Tuesday.

Mr. Travers Better.

The condition of Mr. S. W. Travers was reported to be slightly improved last night.

During the absence from the city of Mrs. George W. Hasby, the Ice Mission is in the charge of Mrs. J. H. Claiborn, No. 612 east Leigh street.

TO NOMINATE CITY OFFICIALS.

Democrats Will Meet in Caucus To-Morrow Night.

THE FIGHT ON MR. C. V. MEREDITH

Threat Made That Those Who Vote For Him Will Not Be Allowed to Run in the Primary Two Years Hence.

The Democratic members of the new City Council will meet in caucus in the Council chamber to-morrow night to nominate candidates for the city offices. There are forty-three persons entitled to vote and it will require twenty-four votes to nominate, provided all of the members are present. Interest centers in the contest over the office of City Attorney. Several of the officials have no opposition. Mr. Richard W. Carter is opposing Mr. George B. Davis for superintendent of the Almshouse, and Captain John A. Curtis wishes to succeed Mr. Hancock as harbormaster. Messrs. Carter and Curtis both were defeated by the incumbents two years ago. There are other contests but they have attracted very little attention.

THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP. The situation as regards the contest for the office of City Attorney remains practically unchanged. Friends of the three candidates did some hustling for votes yesterday. Mr. Meredith's supporters say one of the doubtful councilmen has come over to his side. The claim is made that he has twenty-three votes—only one short of the number necessary to nominate him. Mr. Meredith's opponents deny that he has gained a vote.

One of those who are actively at work in Mr. Wendenburg's behalf says that gentleman has twenty-two votes that will never desert him. He concedes to Mr. Meredith only seventeen and to Mr. Pollard eight votes. Those who are managing Mr. Pollard's canvass say he is certain to receive twelve votes on the first ballot.

MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL BALLOTS. Unless the conditions shall change before Monday night there will be no nomination on the first ballot. Under the rules that usually apply, Mr. Pollard's name will have to be dropped on the second ballot as it is quite certain that he will receive the smallest number of votes. His friends will vote for some other person on the second ballot and if no nomination is then made, Mr. Pollard will be renominated on the third ballot.

There will, it is believed, be some spitting of the caucuses. Mr. Meredith's opponents are going to make an attack on his political course in 1896. It is understood that Alderman Hardwick, of Jefferson Ward, will nominate Mr. Meredith and Alderman W. M. Turpin is said to be slated to place Mr. Wendenburg's name before the caucus.

TO "BLACKLIST" THEM.

It has leaked out that certain members of the City Democratic Committee have signified their intention to have that body pass a resolution declaring all the councilmen who shall vote for Mr. Meredith ineligible hereafter to run in a Democratic primary. The new committee, which meets early in June, will it is stated, pass a resolution "black-listing" Mr. Meredith's supporters.

The two City Committees who voted against the resolution passed a few nights ago concerning the nomination of city officials were Messrs. Henry M. Tyler and S. L. Kelly. These gentlemen thought the committee fulfilled its duties when the election was over. There was no meeting of the Monroe Ward Democratic Club Friday night, as the janitor did not show up and the mem-



FRONT VIEW OF THE ROTUNDA.

bers were unable to get into their hall. MR. CARTER'S POSITION. The announcement that Alderman Henry L. Carter would place the name of Mr. Wendenburg before the Democratic caucus was premature. While Mr. Carter is supporting Mr. Wendenburg he has not been asked to nominate him and on account of his peculiar position he is having a brother a candidate for superintendent of the Almshouse; he will take no part in this contest except to vote for the man of his choice. It is understood that Alderman William M. Turpin will nominate Mr. Wendenburg.

COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

The following letter was sent to the Democratic members of the Council last night:

City Democratic Committee, Richmond, Va., June 11, 1898. To the members of the Democratic Caucus of the City Council of Richmond: Gentlemen—The City Democratic Committee of Richmond respectfully requests that you will use your best efforts in securing the nomination to the various city offices within the gift of the Council of men who are in thorough accord with the Democratic party. In doing this we do not act hastily, but after due deliberation, and with an almost unanimous vote. Although this is not an unprecedented step for a political committee to take, nevertheless we realize that it is an unusual one; but the present condition of affairs is so unusual as to make some action incumbent upon us.

The duty of a political committee is to secure the success of a party whose servant it is and to that end to endeavor that every office may be filled by a man who is in accord with the declared principles of the party. When offices are to be filled by an election of the people, it is the duty of the committee to elect men of approved faith. Its work is generally over when the election is at an end and the successful candidates have received certificates of election. It does not concern itself about those officers whose election has been delegated by law to the members of representative assemblies; for it is generally supposed that, when the members of such an assembly have been elected and seated—as naturally as day follows night—the majority being of one political party will put in office only friends of that party. What an unheard-of act would it be—one which beggars belief—for a safe majority of Democrats in any assembly to elect any but a true Democrat to office.

We, who are members of the Democratic Committee, cannot for a moment believe that any such action is likely at the hands of our Democratic Councilmen. We have too much confidence in the integrity of those gentlemen who have received the nomination at the hands of Democrats, and have been elected on the Democratic platform. We cannot for a moment believe but that they will keep faith with the party and the people. Yet we cannot, as honorable men, close

our ears to the daily talk upon the street corners, nor our eyes to the constant publication in the press, and affect to be ignorant of what everybody else knows, namely: that a determined effort is being made to secure the nomination at the hands of the caucus of some, at least, who are openly and defiantly in opposition to the party, and that public boasts are being made, unduly by many Democratic members of the Council, that their nomination is not only possible, but probable. The consequences of putting in office any but a Democrat, any but a member of the dominant party, are far-reaching and malignant. Such an act strikes at the very heart and life of the organization; it creates in the minds of the party leaders a despondency which even the consciousness of duty will perform can hardly remove; it shakes the faith of the rank and file, and spreads dismay among them; the news of it travels far and wide, and in remote places it disconcerts and discourages the faithful. Such action drives men out of the party, and makes others feel as if they had been betrayed; it saps honest effort in the face, it puts a premium upon treachery; it demoralizes the party. Do not hope to achieve anything by conciliating bolters; it is better to offend a thousand bolters than to insult a thousand faithful partisans.

We beg to remind you that, nominated upon the Democratic platform and professing to be devoted to its principles, you received a majority of the votes of your constituents; you were elected, therefore, by men who believed your pledges, and who at the polls declared that this city should for two years be governed by Democrats. Not to realize that expectation, and obey that declaration, would be a breach of faith with the Democracy of Richmond. We know you are too mindful of your obligation, too respectful of your honor, to ever place yourself in such an attitude, and we call upon you, in the name of the party, not to nominate to any office within your gift any man who is not sincerely and gracefully in accord with the doctrines of Democracy. We call upon you to keep your pledges to the party, and the party's pledges to the people, by acting as Democrats to the last and most extreme degree.

Respectfully, JEFFERSON WALLACE, Chm. JAS. B. DOHERTY. JAMES W. GORDON. JAS. M. N. ALLEN. J. E. MCKENNY. C. W. SAUNDERS. EDW. J. FAGAN. NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. H. R. Pollard said yesterday that he had not authorized the use of his name as a candidate for City Attorney. "I have not," he said, "personally or by letter solicited the support of a single member of the Council, nor have I written a line on the subject to any one, and I have not conversed with more than three members on the subject, and to these and to private citizens, who are approached me on the subject, I have said emphatically that I could not and would not enter the field as a candidate, already occupied as it was by two prominent gentlemen, who had for months by active friends, solicited the support of their favorite."

"The only encouragement that I have given my friends is precisely that which I dare say most of my professional brethren would make under the circumstances, have given, namely, to say to them that I highly appreciated their friendship, and that if elected, I would esteem the bestowal of the office a great honor, and to the discharge of its duties I would give my best endeavors."

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

W. S. Brown Charged with Setting Fire to His Store. DURHAM, N. C., June 11.—Special.—W. S. Brown, a young groceryman here of a very highly respected family, was arrested last night about 11 o'clock, charged with setting fire to his store building, on Main street.

The fire was discovered about 9:20 o'clock, and there was some delay in getting water, as this had been turned off since yesterday morning to allow necessary repairs to be made at the engine-house.

It looked at one time that the whole business part of the city would go in flames for lack of water. The firemen were there, but were helpless. In the nick of time, however, the water came and soon four streams were playing upon



SWING-A-BYE BABY.

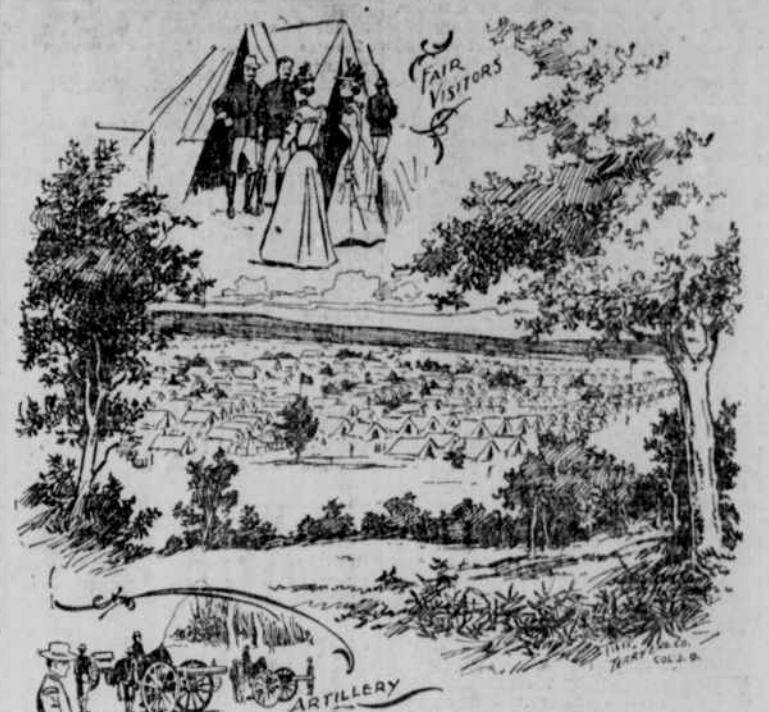
Rock-a-bye baby in the swing chair,
The wind gently ruffles up baby's soft hair;
When the wind blows the swing chair will fall,
And down will come baby, mamma and all.

Important News From Camp Chickamauga.

THE EFFECT OF WATER AND CLIMATE ON THE SOLDIERS.

DANGERS FROM CLIMATIC CHANGES CAN BE OVERCOME.

THE OFFICERS RELATE THEIR INVALUABLE EXPERIENCE



Many mothers, fathers, wives and sweethearts are anxiously looking for news from the great military camp at Chickamauga Park, where nearly 40,000 of our stalwart boys are preparing for the great conflict. Climatic changes, the hazard of great change in drinking water and the general exposure in camp are fraught with considerable danger. That these dangers can be overcome is a matter of general gratification. We have found means to better insure the health of our troops. It is a happy incident that the staff of an Ohio regiment should make this valuable observation, since the discoverer is a resident of the capital of that State.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 24, 1898. Headquarters Fourth Reg. Inf. O. V. Dear Sir—Colonel A. B. Coit, commanding Fourth Regiment, Infantry, O. V., begs to convey to you his thanks for your consideration in furnishing the

staff of his command with a case of your most excellent Pe-r-u-na. It has been found invaluable as a tonic in this climate and the various sickness attending a radical change in drinking water. Sincerely, A. B. COIT. Per J. C. Schindler, Chaplain Reg. To Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O. Pe-r-u-na is a specific for climatic diseases. Climatic affections find their way into the system through the mucous membranes. A healthy mucous membrane protects the system from climatic disease. No disease germ or bacteria can enter the system through a healthy mucous membrane. Pe-r-u-na acts directly upon the mucous membrane of the whole body and thus protects the system from these diseases. A valuable work on climatic diseases, entitled "Summer Catarrh," Dr. Hartman's latest book, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

RECRUITING OFFICERS HERE.

Capt. Bossieux and Others Arrive from Jacksonville. Captain C. Gray Bossieux and other recruiting officers reached here last evening from Jacksonville. They will at once go to work to enlist men for the service. An office will be opened on Monday. Major Price, the United States Commissary officer here, is winding up his work and will be ready in a few days to join his regiment at Camp Alger. Mrs. Price and her little daughter returned to Lexington yesterday. The Major accompanied them as far as Howardsville and came back to Richmond on the evening train.

SWING-A-BYE BABY.

Rock-a-bye baby in the swing chair,
The wind gently ruffles up baby's soft hair;
When the wind blows the swing chair will fall,
And down will come baby, mamma and all.



THE HOUSE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.